August 15, 1771. NUMB. 2225.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PUBLIC.

WE have in the public prints an account of a battle fought between the Militia of North-Carolina, commanded by William Tryon, Eſq; on one part, and a party of men who ſtile themſelves Regulators. The accounts we have of this very unhappy diſturbance, or as the government of that province calls it, of this rebellion, are not ſufficiently particular to enable us at this diſtance to form a juſt opinion of it. We muſt ſuppoſe the Governor judges it expedient to act the part he has taken on the one hand, even to his firing upon theſe people, before the expiration of the Time he had allowed them for repentance; nor can we imagine, that any body of men compoſed of individuals, varying from each other in principles, civil and * religious, as well as in intereſt, could enter into ſo dangerous an oppoſition to government, unleſs they found themſelves aggrieved, and had reaſon to deſpair of relief from any other quarter. How far ſubjects have a right to complain of public oppreſſion, and inſiſt on having grievances redreſſed, is at this day well underſtood. The deſign of government is acknowledged to be the good of the people. Its ſtrength and happineſs depends more on the mildneſs and equity of the adminiſtration, than on any particular form: Nay, we have many inſtances in which bad rulers have availed themſelves of ſuch eſtabliſhments as ſeemed to inſure happineſs to the people, and ſtability, to perpetrate impoſitions and cruelties, which would not have been borne but for a confidence in the laws, and an attachment to the form. As to the affair in Carolina, it is underſtood but by few. As humanity intereſts every tender heart in the diſtreſs of fellow creatures, and a field of battle, covered over with the garments of fellow citizens rolled in blood, is an unuſual ſcene to us, the following extracts from ſome of the public papers, may not be unacceptable; they may at leaſt ſerve to give us ſome idea of what thoſe unhappy people felt.

The diſturbances appear to have originated in the county of Granville; to have extended ſome time after to Halifax, &c. and at laſt to Orange. In Granville they ſay, "It is not our "form of government or body of laws we quarrel with, but the "mal-practices of the officers of our County Courts, and "the abuſes we ſuffer by thoſe who are impowered to manage "our public affairs----and the notorious and intolerable abuſes "that have crept into the practice of the law, &c." And with regard to their meaſures they proceed thus; "Let us be careful "to keep ſober, do nothing raſhly, but act with deliberation: "Let us do nothing againſt the known laws of the land, that we "appear not in a faction, endeavouring to ſubvert the laws, and "overturn the ſyſtem of government; but let us take care to ap"pear what really we are, free ſubjects by birth, endeavouring "to recover our loſt native rights, by reducing the mal-practices "of the Officers of our Courts down to the ſtandard of law." Thus they ſpoke. The meaſure they appear to have taken was by petition to the legiſlature. The unfortunate ſigners of the petition were ſued by the Officers for a libel. The writer of the paper from which the above extracts are made was impriſoned. And though the petition ſeems to have been publiſhed in June 1768, yet the voracious ſuits remained undetermined in 1770.---From Granville theſe diſcontents, occaſioned by theſe mal-practices, ſpread into Brunſwick, Cumberland, and other counties; and ſo general had the abuſes and diſcontents become, that in ſeveral counties they refuſed to pay the taxes in 1766 (the complaints and meaſures of one county being unknown in another) before Orange County, the preſent ſcene of blood, began to move. As to the tranſactions of this county, we find them expreſſing themſelves thus in a paper read at one of their public Courts of the county. After ſpeaking of Officers carrying on unjuſt oppreſſions, &c. "As there are many evils of this nature complained of in "this county of Orange in private amongſt the inhabitants, "therefore let us remove them: Or if there is no cauſe, let "us remove the jealouſies out of our minds. Honeſt rulers "in power will be glad to ſee us examine this matter freely." Their propoſed procedure for enquiry is, "Let each neighbour"hood throughout the county meet together, and appoint one or "more men to meet together at a ſuitable place, where there is no "ſtrong liquor, at which meeting let it be judiciouſly enquired "into, whether the freemen of this county labour under any abu"ſes of power or not, and let the ſame be notified in writing." In conſequence of this notification, at a joint meeting of deputies from ſeveral neighbourhoods, they iſſued the following. "At "a general meeting, &c. Auguſt 20, 1766, to examine if the "freemen of this county labour under any abuſes of power, and "to examine into the public taxes, by what laws, and for what uſe "they are laid; and in order to remove jealouſies out of our "minds, the Repreſentatives, Veſtrymen and other Officers, "are requeſted to give the members of ſaid meeting what in"formation they can, ſo far as they value the good will of every "freeholder, and the execution of public office pleaſant and de"lightful." They met again for this purpoſe, but were not favoured with the company of any one officer. On this they drew up a paper, propoſing a yearly conference of the freeholders from the different parts of that extenſive county, to conſider the matters aforeſaid, and agree in the choice of Repreſentatives. In this paper we find the following paragraph refering to the Officers, Lawyers, &c. "If they hereafter are inclinable to anſwer our "requeſt (of a general conference and enquiry) we will attend "them at ſome other time and place, on their giving us proper "notice."----April 4, 1768, they ſay, "We will attend our "meetings of conference as often as is neceſſary and convenient, "to conſult our Repreſentatives on the amendment of ſuch laws "as ſhall be found grievous; to chooſe more ſuitable men than "we have heretofore for Burgeſſes and Veſtrymen; and to petition "the Houſe of Aſſembly, Governor and Council, King and Par"liament, for the redreſs of grievances; and to inform one ano"ther, learn, know and enjoy all the privileges, &c. that were "ſettled on us by our worthy anceſtors, the founders of our pre"ſent conſtitution, to preſerve it on its ancient foundation."

At length it appears, theſe unhappy diſtreſſed men were flattered with a proſpect of a conference between their oppreſſors and ſome of their own body, choſen to manage the affair in their behalf. They were notified, that the officers had fixed on May 11th to meet them for this purpoſe, in conſequence of the following paper. "April 4th, at a general meeting of the Regu"lators, it was agreed to ſend P. C. and J. L. to requeſt the "two late Sheriffs and our Veſtrymen, to meet twelve men that "we ſhould chuſe on Tueſday after next court, to produce to "them a copy of the liſt of taxables, and of *the names of inſol"vents returned*, &c. and to requeſt our repreſentatives to confer "with them in our behalf, and ſhew us law for the cuſtomary "fees that had been taken, &c.---Before theſe men had time to "perform this meſſage, the officers, by way of diſtreſs, took a "mare, ſaddle and bridle, for one levy, viz. Seven Shillings, "at the rate of Eight Shillings to a Dollar. The mare was "reſcued, and a few guns fired at the roof of Col. Fanning's "houſe, to ſignify they blamed him for this abuſe." However pleaſing their hopes might be from the promiſed conference, they were of but ſhort continuance, the Governor iſſued a proclamation, ordering all rioters to diſperſe, and two perſons were apprehended. However, grievous as it was to be denied the privilege of canvaſſing public grievances, and meeting in conference with their oppreſſors; and although upwards of 700 armed men were aſſembled at this time from a circuit of 40 miles, to prevent theſe two from being carried to Newbern (200 miles) one of whom had not been concerned in the regulation; yet, upon the Secretary's ſubjoining to the proclamation, a verbal meſſage from the Governor, "That if they would petition the Governor, he "would protect and redreſs them againſt any unlawful extortions "and oppreſſions of any officer in the country; provided they "would diſperſe, and go home." No ſooner was the joyful meſſage received, than with one voice they all cried out, "*Agreed! That is all we want; liberty to make our grievances known.*" They accordingly returned home; advertiſed the agreement with the Governor, and called a general meeting to be on the 21ſt of May; at which meeting they came to the following concluſion.

"It was unanimouſly agreed to continue our petition, agreed "on laſt meeting, to the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, for "redreſſing every grievous, cruel, iniquitous and oppreſſive prac"tice of our Officers; which, we generally conceive, we have "laboured under, for theſe many years, contrary to law.

"And, in purſuance of a verbal meſſage from the Governor, "ſent expreſly by his Secretary, delivered us on the 3d of this "inſtant, we agree to renew our ſaid petition. And as ſundry "forms have been read here this day, and ſigned by ſundry "neighbourhoods, we appoint W M, W C, H C, J L, J M, "J H, R H, and G H, to form one out of the whole, refering "to the ſeveral complaints for information of grievances. "And being conſcious of our loyalty to King George the Third, "on the preſent throne, and our firm attachment to the preſent "eſtabliſhment and form of government; which we ſincerely "believe all our grievances are quite oppoſite and contrary to, "by downright roguiſh practices of men, who have crept into "poſts of office, and have practiſed upon our ignorance and new "ſettled ſituation.

"We, therefore, order the above Committee to implore the "Governor's pardon and forgiveneſs, in the moſt ſubmiſſive "manner, for any errors that we may have committed, that is, "or may be conſtrued to derogate from the honour of his Ma"jeſty's crown and dignity, or tending to obſtruct the peace and "good order of government.

"And for the Governor's better information, we order the "Committee to prepare copies of all our proceedings, which "was agreed on by our body, even from the firſt beginning, to "go with our ſaid petition, and a ſuitable number of the ſaid "Committee to wait on the Governor with them, as ſoon as "poſſible ‡.

"And as we have received a letter from Anſon county, inform"ing us of an aſſociation there on the ſame account, and requeſt"ing information of our manner of proceeding, we order a copy "of this to be ſent to them immediately, to prevent ſpeedily their "runing into any errors. We believe their ſcruples to be well "grounded, and their intentions honeſt."

To this the Governor replied, that "their ſteps, carried but a "little further, would have been called, and muſt have been "treated as High Treaſon." He commended to them Col. Fanning and his Officers conduct as diſcreet; and taxed them----- "as actuated by cowardice, and as having, from a ſenſe of that "public juſtice due to their crimes, abſconded themſelves from "public view;" and made it a term "of any further clemency" on his part, "that they deſiſt from any future meetings, and "that all titles of Regulators or Aſſociators ceaſe from among "them." Notwithſtanding the Governor ordered them to deſiſt from future meetings, yet as the Sheriff was up to collect the taxes, and they had refered this very matter of the taxes and ſettlement of the public accounts to the Legiſlature, and were hoping for relief; they ventured again to hold another meeting to conſider of an anſwer to the Governor's letter. This they forwarded to him by two of their number, who found him raiſing the Militia, with 3 days proviſions, and 9 charges.----However, on the 17th of Auguſt, they ventured to meet again, in conſequence of an appointment from his Excellency, that on that day the Sheriffs ſhould attend with their accounts, and render public ſatisfaction: Inſtead of which, they were once again ſurpriſed with another letter from him, "*requiring peremptorily at leaſt* 12 "*of their principals, and thoſe of the firſt property,*" to wait on him, and give bond, £ 1000 each, that no reſcue ſhould be made of the two perſons under recognizance, to appear at next Court. This they declined, and for theſe reaſons, that the report of the Governor's intention to cut off the people had taken ſuch entire poſſeſſion of the minds of the generality, that the few more deliberate and ſenſible had been obliged to exert all their influence, in any meaſure to moderate their paſſions, and keep them to a rational and legal mode of proſecuting a redreſs of public grievances. That theſe of courſe might be deemed principals; and that ſhould ſuch a number of principal conſiderate men give into ſaid meaſure, it would tend to leſſen their weight with the enraged multitude, and throw all into confuſion. The Governor having told theſe people in the ſame meſſage, that he thought it his duty to provide for the ſafety of government, and having put himſelf at the head of a military force, &c. on the day of the Court, about 3700 Regulators appeared within a mile of the town, armed and unarmed, determined not to act unleſs a maſſacre, as they termed it, ſhould be attempted; and if their terms were not accepted by the Governor and Council, to return home, and leave the Governor to fight the air. From this place they propoſed to the Governor, that if he would let them come peaceably into town to complain of their Officers, and pardon all paſt breaches of the peace, except the two under bail, they would pay their levies, &c. But he inſiſted they ſhould all deliver up their guns; on which they returned home, except a few who were arreſted by the Civil Officers, and preſented to the Grand Jury for riots, who returned the bill Ignoramus. However, at this Court, there were four preſentments againſt Hermon Huſbands (one of the two under recignizance.) Three of the bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury; the other being a preſentment for a riot, was returned a true bill; but by the Petit Jury he was acquitted; (this indictment was at the inſtance of Col. Fanning, who, during Huſband's impriſonment, and before he was admitted to bail, exacted the following promiſes, viz. "You promiſe never to give your opinion of "the laws, nor frequent aſſembling yourſelf amongſt people, nor "ſhew any jealouſies of the Officers taking extortionary fees: "And if you hear any others ſpeaking diſreſpectfully, or hinting "any jealouſies, of that nature, of Officers; that you will re"prove and caution them, and that you will tell the people, you "are ſatisfied, all the taxes are agreeable to law;") not, however, without having ſuffered grievouſly; being confined in a ſmall goal, with a new erected gallows over his head, which he was told was erected for him; inſulted in the ſtreets, dragged into a public-houſe, ſet upon a table, ſurrounded by the ſoldiers, and bayonets thruſt at his breaſt; his neighbours and evidences frightened, nay ordered out of town; and none of his fellow-complainants ſuffered to come in. One Lawyer indeed he could procure, to whom he gave all the money he had, and bonds and notes for £ 150 more, to appear for him in the action of a riot. But being threatened with a more capital proſecution, he applies again to the Lawyers, and gave them what notes and bonds they pleaſed to write, as a retaining fee. At the next Superior Court they demanded payment of theſe obligations, and have ſince put them in ſuit. Not ſuch was the caſe of Col. Edmund Fanning, the Governor's *diſcreet Officer*, who was brought on his trial upon ſeven different indictments for extortion: To one he pleads guilty, and was found guilty by the Juries in the other ſix, and for each fined by the Court *One Penny*. Notwithſtanding this diſcouragement they carried on their proſecutions at the next Superior Court in 1769, but were leſs ſucceſsful; † though upon the matter of taxes being laid before the Aſſembly, it was reſolved that 3ſ per taxable of the public tax was wrong, as it had been levied by the Officers. At the next Court, however, no troops being raiſed by government, and all the Officers continuing to take the ſame extortionary fees as before, except Fanning, the people flocked in to make information; and notwithſtanding the difficulty of attending Courts 60 miles from home, and the threats of the Officers to ſue for malicious proſecutions, &c. and though the Attorney did not attend the two or three firſt days, ſo that many were diſcouraged, and went home, yet ſome trials were brought on, and the Officers convicted in every caſe but one, in which he immediately ſued the complainant.

Being thus harraſſed, and diſcouraged even by their ſucceſs at law, their only hopes were from the Aſſembly, but the houſe was diſſolved before they could compleat much buſineſs of conſequence; and things were left in confuſion and diſorder. Had the Governor given his aſſent to a bill the houſe had prepared, for a ſingle juſtice of the peace to try £ 5 cauſes, and for laying greater penalties on lawyers, &c. for extortion; (inſtead of leaving it in the breaſt of a court to fine only one penny for reiterated extortions) and for explaining the fee bill, &c. it might have ſet aſide the plea thoſe unhappy people now avail themſelves of.

From the foregoing, which is the ſubſtance of their publications, ſome idea may be formed of the ſituation, temper, and intentions of thoſe people. They muſt appear to have been an illiterate, injured multitude, ſtruggling againſt all the weight, influence, and artifices of their oppreſſors; without any one advantage, except what they derive from the juſtneſs of their cauſe. Their ſituation, at a diſtance from the ſeat of government and juſtice; the juriſdiction of the County Courts being, beyond any precedent, very limited; appeals to the Superior Courts for ſmall crimes encouraged; law proceedings inſupportable, becauſe of undue practices, and heavy extortions; Juries choſen by the Court; a Grand Jury compoſed of five old Sheriffs, all the reſt except three being, as they ſay, limbs of the law, againſt whom their complaints lay; a Governor who had denied them any hopes of future clemency; and their laſt reſource, the Aſſembly, haſtily diſſolved; £ 30,000 raiſed by taxes more than propoſed by law, while £ 60,000 was ſtill current among them, and yet to be ſunk: I ſay ſuch a ſituation is truly melancholy, and muſt juſtify every legal and rational mode of proſecuting an enquiry and redreſs. Whether they were happy in the expedient they uſed; whether they could have been expected to do better; whether they were not objects of tender compaſſion, rather than of unrelenting vengeance, muſt be determined by every man for himſelf. Blood has now been ſhed on both ſides. Government ever has it in its power to give plauſible pretences, and clothe impoſitions and cruelties under the mantle of law and clemency: Reaſon and law are inclined to ſupport the ſtrongeſt party. Theſe people may alſo be unfair in their repreſentation, and unreaſonable in their complaints; but it muſt be remembered they knew they were contending againſt the halter, forfeitures, and every thing that man can dread. What is here offered muſt be ſubmitted. It was thought hard that the government accounts only ſhould be in the view of an impartial public, which has been anxious to hear what have been the complaints and conduct of this unhappy people. If there are any untruths or miſrepreſentations, the leaſt misfortune ariſing from it is to us; they have deceived themſelves to their own ruin. However, like many other cauſes which cannot be decided by venal and corrupt adminiſtration of law, or the fulſome adulation of Court ſycophants on one hand, nor by inſurrection and oppoſition on the other, this muſt be refered for a final deciſion to a ſuperior tribunal;---to the ſelf-condemning conſciences of the guilty, and to an avenging God.

* *Thus they ſay of themſelves.* "*The Governor repreſented us a* "*faction of* Quakers *and* Baptiſts, *who aimed to overſet the* Church "*of* England, *&c. This put us upon viewing ourſelves, and we* "*found our body to conſiſt promiſcuouſly of all ſects, and the men we* "*put moſt confidence in were of the* Church *of* England *communion.*" *This is the more extraordinary, that the men they put moſt confidence in, or the principals of the Regulators, ſhould be members of the* Church *of* England, *as a very great majority of the people are Diſſenters; and as the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy is ſaid to have been one of their cauſes of complaint. It proves however, that the laity of the* Church *of* England *in that province, are determinately oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment of a ſpiritual as well as civil tyranny in the colonies.*

‡ *Among the papers ſhewn to the Governor, was the following reſolution, viz.* "*If the Governor is yet againſt us, and we can* "*get no redreſs no way, we will, rather than riſe in riots, agree* "*not to go to law at all, but leave our differences to arbitration.* "*At this paper the Governor flew in a paſſion, and ordered the* "*bearer to burn it.*"

† *Col. Fanning in particular acquitted himſelf, by pleading ignorance of the fees eſtabliſhed by law, which the judge gave in charge to the jury, as a ground on which they might acquit.*

[For new ADVERTISEMENTS, ſee the fourth Page.]

LONDON, *May 7.*

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman, at Peterſburgh, to his Friend in London.

I AM pleaſed to find we ſhall not have occaſion to draw the ſword of war. I have lately heard ſo much of the miſeries attending a moſt ſucceſsful one, that it makes one ſhudder to think how lightly theſe matters are gone into, in cabinet councils, the reſult of which occaſions perhaps the loſs of a million of lives, and double the number left unhappy. At an average every one may be ſuppoſed to have either a parent, a wife, or child, who ſuffer in their loſs. And this in a ſingle ſeaſon has been the caſe in Poland, many provinces of which are totally depopulated. In thoſe places which have been the theatre of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh war, including the unhappy Greeks, a friend of mine writes me from Naples, the loſs very early in the campaign amounted to 100,000 ſouls; and that a contagious diſtemper and famine deſtroyed almoſt 8000 priſoners, who had been turned out of Bender. The carnage at the taking the town, which the utmoſt efforts of the officers was not able to ſtop, laſted above 12 hours with the utmoſt fury, and it was full two days before it altogether ſubſided. General Baur, a brave and uſeful officer, and greatly beloved, in order to ſave a valuable life juſt about to be ſacrificed, threw himſelf upon the body; but the Ruſſian ſoldier ſtabbed him underneath, taking care however not to hurt his General. General Panin, a moſt humane man, as well as one of the moſt determined bravery, ſhone in both capacities during this obſtinate ſiege. He was very unwilling to allow the Commander Baron Stein the poſt of honour in the aſſault, which, eſpecially to a man of his ſuperior courage, was almoſt certain death; but he would not be denied, and only requeſted, if he fell, that he might be buried in Charles the XIIth's redoubt, which was accordingly done; for juſt as he had climbed to the top of the wall, and was ready to enter the breach, he received a coup de ſabre on the head, which, though it muſt have proved mortal, did not ſtop him, till he received a muſket ſhot in the eye, and another in the body, which inſtantly diſpatched him. Two brave Grenadiers who would have died a thouſand deaths rather than left him, carried off the body through all the works, in ſpite of all the confuſion and difficulty which you will eaſily imagine muſt have attended ſuch an action. The hero himſelf was often at our houſe, and was one of the moſt amiable and gentle diſpoſitions imaginable, and ſo extremely engaging, that he was univerſally beloved, and now as univerſally regretted, and exceedingly ſo in our ſociety. I could give you a detail of many horrid events that have happened laſt ſummer; particularly, of 4500 Turks, who all choſe to drown themſelves in a river, rather than ſurrender themſelves priſoners. Their numbers were not known till the dead bodies floated on the water, and cauſed ſuch a ſtench that General Baur was obliged to remove his camp to a diſtance of ſix leagues. But this is too diſagreeable a ſubject to dwell on. Happily we do not conſider the fall of millions whom we do not ſee, ſo much as that of a ſingle individual, who comes immediately under our obſervation. Princes, however, and their Miniſters, ſhould conſider this ſubject, in the moſt enlarged point of view. This is actually the caſe in the Ruſſian politics at this time, where expreſſions of pity for the calamities of war, are the univerſal language, from the mouth of her Imperial Majeſty, and all ranks of people."

May 23. On Tueſday, the 14th, died Charles Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Nobleman who, from his amiable deportment, was by all ranks of people eſteemed, beloved, and reſpected. In his early youth he had the courage to emancipate himſelf from the political prejudices to which his Anceſtors had been long attached, and became one of the firmeſt friends to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, a circumſtance which loſt him the ſucceſſion to a very conſiderable eſtate. Though well qualified to ſhine in public life, he wholly declined it, chooſing rather to reſide in his own country, and to improve his paternal fortune; which he did in a manner that not only contributed greatly to his own emolument, but made him a bleſſing to his tenants, and to the whole neighbourhood; for diſcovering an almoſt inexhauſtible quantity of lime ſtone on his eſtate, he quickly employed about 400 men in digging it, built a town for their accommodation, which already conſiſts of 200 houſes, erected a number of kilns for burning the ſtone, and to facilitate the exportation of that uſeful commodity, at a very conſiderable expence, opened a fine harbour large enough to receive above ſeventy veſſels. By this management he found ample employment for a great number of families, and was very inſtrumental in promoting agriculture in both parts of the united kingdom.---Nor did he content himſelf with barely finding the means of ſubſiſtence to ſo many poor people; his humanity rendered him in every ſenſe a father to their families; for he always relieved the wants of thoſe who were in diſtreſs, or unable to work, and conſtantly retained a Surgeon, to whom he paid an annual ſalary, to attend them when ſick. In every action of his life, and in that way alone, he diſcovered himſelf to be a ſincere Chriſtian, being as great an enemy to ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm on the one hand, as he was to irreligion and profaneneſs on the other. His diſpoſition was ſociable and friendly, his converſation animated and chearful, and the ſerenity of his temper equally remarkable and uninterrupted, the natural attendant of a conſcience void of offence, and of a heart like his, benevolent, tender and charitable. The ſuperiority his virtue gave him, greatly exceeded that to which he was intitled from his rank; for the neighbouring Gentlemen, however differing in ſentiments, or oppoſite in intereſts to one another, upon all occaſions, moſt readily ſubmitted their ſeveral diſputes to his Lordſhip's arbitration, and chearfully acquieſced in his award.

May 25. The Ruſſian Fleet, under the Command of Vice Admiral Art, conſiſting of 60 Sail, is now cruiſing in the Straits of the Dardanelles; they expect 40 Tranſports with Troops on board, on the Arrival of which the Admiral intends to beſiege the Caſtles of the Dardanelles, and if he ſhould ſucceed, the Troops will join Count Romanzow's Army.

We are credibly informed, that the laſt Courier from Verſailles has brought ſome very diſagreeable Advices relative to the Tranquility of Europe, which are ſtrictly ordered to be concealed.

A Petition of a very extraordinary Nature is in Agitation to be preſented to a great Perſonage by ſome eminent Colony Merchants.

The political Troops on both Sides are now gone into Winter Quarters, and all Attacks upon Liberty from one Side, and anarchial Inſults on Authority from the other Side, are at an End for ſome Time; and all the Parties, like the Engliſh, French, and Spaniards, have entered into a temporary Convention, as it was called, to diſband.

It is obſerved in one of our Papers, for the Honour of Government, that notwithſtanding the great Expences in fitting out a numerous Fleet, in raiſing the Number of Seamen from ſixteen Thouſand to forty Thouſand Men, beſides augmenting the Land Forces, no additional Impoſt has been laid upon the Public, except advancing the Land Tax from three to four Shillings in the Pound.

ST. JOHN's (in ANTIGUA) July 27.

The following account of a horrid murder and piracy, committed on board the ſnow Eſher, Charles Finnie, maſter, is extracted from a memorandum taken on board ſaid veſſel.

" On Sunday eve, June 22, 1771, Charles Finnie, maſter of the ſnow Eſher, Robert Dann, half owner, and ſupercargo, and Richard Bolton, ſurgeon, were on the quarter-deck, the people at the ſame time diverting themſelves at play ſeemingly: At half paſt 8 in the evening, Captain Dann, and Bolton, retired to the cabbin. Immediately after their leaving the deck, the Doctor cried out, " Lord have mercy on us! the people have ſeized Captain Finnie," and directly after we (Dann and Bolton) ſaw him going aſtern, calling out, Captain Dann! Captain Dann! Immediately after this they called out to Capt. Dann to come on deck, ſwearing, " damn him, he ſhall go overboard after Finnie." Captain Dann then begged them to ſave his life, as he had done no injury to any of them. George Waſhington then came down, with ſeveral others, broke open the arm-cheſt, which lay in the ſteerage, and loaded the arms, none of them being loaded before; Dann and Bolton had no time to get arms themſelves; the cry ſtill continued very ſtrong, particularly by John Cooper, who was chief mate, for Captain Dann to come on deck, where Thomas Jenkins ſtood ready with an axe to cut him down. Dann not coming upon deck, Thomas Terney went down, with a cocked piſtol, to ſhoot him; but a Negroe wench who was on board, hung on him in ſuch a manner, and begged on her knees that he would ſhoot her, and ſpare her maſter's life, that the villain relented, and went on deck again.

In this ſituation we paſſed the night; in the morning the revolters held another conſultation, when it was determined to kill Capt. Dann, but falling out among themſelves, his fate was reſpited. They at laſt reſolved to land Dann and Doctor Bolton on ſome unfrequented iſland, where they might periſh. But the Almighty was pleaſed to interfere in our deliverance, in manner following.

On Wedneſday, July 10th, 1771, at half paſt eleven at night, Capt. Dann and the Doctor being aſleep in the cabbin, they were alarmed and greatly terrified, by a prodigious noiſe and ſcuffling on deck, yet not daring to ſtir in their diſtreſſed ſituation, nor go up to ſee what was the matter. They retired under the cabbin deck, where they ſoon after heard Thomas Jenkins call on Capt. Dann and the Doctor to come up, and take poſſeſſion of the veſſel again.

As they knew Jenkins to be as great a villain as any of them, though he and ſome others had ſeparated on the firſt quarrel after the murder of Captain Finnie, they thought he was only decoying them up to kill them, they therefore did not go up. Two of the wounded were at the ſame time calling repeatedly on the Doctor to come up and dreſs their wounds, or they would bleed to death. The Doctor at laſt ventured up, and was followed by Captain Dann, on the Doctor's aſſuring him he was ſafe. On their coming on deck, they found Franciſco Maſſo, a Spaniard, who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh, in poſſeſſion of the deck; and who, with no other weapon than an axe, had cut and wounded in a terrible manner, George Waſhington, alias Fiſher; who acted as Captain; Thomas Packer, who acted as mate, James Watſon, who was boatſwain, and John Lamb, who acted as gunner. The three laſt are ſince dead of their wounds. Bartholomew Lane he threw overboard; John Cooper, who was ſhipped as chief mate, and John Burrel, ſeaman, made no reſiſtance againſt the Spaniard, but hid themſelves below.

Thus was Capt. Dann put in poſſeſſion of his veſſel again, in a moſt miraculous manner, and what moſt remarkably ſhews the immediate interpoſition of Providence in this diſcomfiture, is, that the honeſt Spaniard received only one blow on the head with a handſpike, which made a contuſion of about four inches long, notwithſtanding the pirates were in poſſeſſion of the arm cheſt, and ſleeping all round it on deck. Jenkins and Terney, who were left out of irons, to aſſiſt in navigating the veſſel, intended to have cut us off privately, a day or two before we made the land, but were timely ſecured in irons. The priſoners have ſince given information, That Waſhington and Terney had ground their knives, with intention of murdering Capt. Dann and Dr. Bolton, and that at another time the axes were brought up, and put under the boat, for the ſame purpoſe; that at other times it was reſolved to ſeize and throw them overboard, as they were making their obſervation. What prevented theſe helliſh deſigns, is not yet come to light. William Nelſon was at the helm, when Finnie was thrown overboard, and does not appear to have been concerned in that action; but was privy to every other matter concerted by them after the murder of Finnie, and deeply engaged in the conſpiracy.

Their intention was to have landed Captain Dann and the Doctor on ſome deſolate iſland about the Cape de Verds; then to have proceeded to the Brazils to ſell the veſſel and cargo: But on the 8th inſtant, being fearful of falling ſhort of proviſions, they altered their deſign, and bore away for the Bay of Honduras. It appears alſo, by the confeſſion of Thomas Jenkins, that James Anderſon, ſecond mate, and John Barlow, carpenter, were both of them acquainted with the intentions of the pirates ſome time before their horrid ſcheme was put in execution, but never gave the leaſt hint thereof to Captain Dann or Dr. Bolton, though it does not appear they had any hand in throwing Charles Finnie overboard.

Capt. Dann, of the ſnow Eſher, returns Lieut. Col. Reynols, of the 68th regiment, his moſt grateful thanks, for his politeneſs, and extraordinary expedition, in ſending off a party of ſoldiers, to eſcort on ſhore the band of inhuman pirates, from whoſe bloody machinations it has pleaſed the Almighty ſo miraculouſly to deliver him, and his ſurgeon, Mr. Bolton.

On Tueſday night laſt five of the pirates were brought aſhore under a ſtrong guard, and lodged in the goal; and on Wedneſday morning were brought to the Court-houſe, and underwent an examination before three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, when the evidence appearing clearly againſt them, they were remanded back to priſon, to take their trials before a Court of Admiralty, as ſoon as a commiſſion for that purpoſe can be obtained from his Honour the Lieutenant-General.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 25.

On Saturday laſt, the Buſineſs of the General Aſſembly being finiſhed, his Honour the Preſident gave his Aſſent to the Bill for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Loſs of Tobacco damaged or burnt in ſeveral Warehouſes, and to ſuch other Bills and Reſolves as were ready, and then cloſed the Seſſion with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I AM now to return you my Thanks for the Readineſs with which you have entered upon the Buſineſs I recommended to you, and for your conſtant Attention and Application to it. I am perſuaded that your Conduct on this Occaſion will be highly approved by your Country in general, and that thoſe who will be relieved by the Act that is paſſed for that Purpoſe, will always think of you with Honour and Gratitude.

Before I part with you, let me intreat the Favour of your Aſſiſtance, in your different Departments, to preſerve the Peace, Order, and good Government, in your ſeveral Counties, which I have the Pleaſure to obſerve have ſubſiſted during my ſhort Adminiſtration.

I will not detain you longer than to acquaint you, that I have thought fit to prorogue this Aſſembly to the fourth Thurſday in October next; and it is, accordingly, prorogued to that Time."

In the Courſe of the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes came to a Reſolution, *nemine contradicente*, that an elegant Statue of his late EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE NORBORNE BARON DE BOTETOURT, be erected in Marble, at the public Expence, with proper Inſcriptions, expreſſing the grateful Senſe the Houſe entertains of his Lordſhip's prudent and wiſe Adminiſtration, and their great Solicitude to perpetuate, as far as they are able, the Remembrance of thoſe many public and ſocial Virtues which adorned his illuſtrious Character.

The Statue is to be immediately ſent for to Great-Britain, under the Direction of the Honourable William Nelſon, Thomas Nelſon, and Peyton Randolph, Eſquires; Robert Carter Nicholas, Lewis Burwell, and Dudley Digges, Eſquires. And the Treaſurer is directed to pay for the ſame out of the public Money in the Treaſury.

Auguſt 1. Laſt Tueſday Part of the Houſhold, Baggage, &c. of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, came up to Burwell's Ferry in a Veſſel from New York, which had ten Days Paſſage. His Excellency was then about ſailing for Albany, from whence he intended paying a Viſit to Sir William Johnſon at his Seat on the Mohawk River; and is expected in Philadelphia the firſt Week in September, where he will make but a ſhort Stay, and then proceed, by Land, to take upon him the Government of this Dominion.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 5.

We learn from the iſland of Hiſpaniola, that a malignant fever had broke out among the inhabitants of that iſland, whereof great numbers of them died every day.

Since our laſt arrived here from the Southward, the Roſe and Beaver Men of War, and the Bonnetta, from Halifax: The Mermaid was arrived there in 4 Days. The Senegal Sloop of War, and Hope Schooner, ſailed from hence laſt Wedneſday.

On Tueſday laſt came on here, before the Court of Common Pleas, the cauſe between Owen Richards, plaintiff, and Benjamin Jones, defendant, for aſſaulting, tarring, &c. Thurſday the Jury brought in their verdict in favour of the defendant.

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Laſt Monday arrived here Capt. William Packwood, in 16 Days from Trinity, in Martinico, at which Place it was very ſickly with the Meaſles and Yellow Fever; he loſt Three of his People with the Fever, viz. his Cooper, Benjamin Phillimore, of Norwich, William Young, of this Town, and a Frenchman. It was ſtill more ſickly at St. Pierre, where great Numbers died daily, particularly of the Soldiers in Garriſon.

Five Thouſand Regular Troops had arrived there from the Firſt of April to the Twelfth of June.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 12.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that the noted Cunningham and another Man, ſuppoſed to be concerned with him in ſtealing ſix Bolts of Duck from the Sail Loft of Mr. Treby, in Newport, from whence eſcaping, they were purſued, taken in New-York, ſent back in Irons for Trial, as mentioned in this and the other Papers, and committed to Goal in Newport, have lately broke from thence, and returned to New-York. It is ſaid Burchel, in whoſe Veſſel they firſt eſcaped, and on that Account was taken up and ſent to Newport, on Suſpicion of being concerned with them, might have eſcaped from the Goal, but would not make uſe of the Opportunity, chooſing to manifeſt his Innocence by a public Trial.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. Jacobus Roofevelt, of this City, being in Health, and no otherways heated than by the Weather, which was extremely hot, drank pretty freely of cold Water from the Well in his Sugar Houſe Yard. He was preſently ſeized with a Pain in the Stomach, and aching in the Bones, which obliged him to go to Bed; Phyſicians were ſent for, and proper Medicines adminiſtered, but his Illneſs continued till next Day 11 o'Clock, when he grew better, and the Doctors had Hopes of his Recovery----But about 12 o'Clock he was ſeized with violent Pains as before, and in a very ſhort Time he expired; ſoon after which his Fleſh turned yellow, as in a Jaundice. He was a Bachelor, bore an excellent Character, was univerſally beloved and eſteemed, and is generally lamented by all his Acquaintance.

We hear from Albany, that Sir William Johnſon is now holding a Congreſs at his Seat at Johnſon-Hall, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Conſequence of ſome important Intelligence he has received from the Southward.

Thurſday Morning laſt the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marſham, ſailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth.

Tueſday laſt a Woman in this City, being in a perfect State of Health, having drank a Draught of cold Water, was ſuddenly ſeized with a Fit, and expired in a few Minutes after.

The Thurſday following one Smith, who was a Cryer at a Vendue-Houſe in this Town, in drinking cold Water, when he was overheated, was ſoon after taken ill, and died a ſhort Time afterwards.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

We are deſired to publiſh the following PIECE.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

THE Advantages ariſing from Inland Navigations to Commerce and Agriculture, are generally acknowledged by thoſe who have written on the commercial Intereſts of Nations: It is a Maxim well eſtabliſhed by political Enquirers, that the Power of Nations, other Circumſtances being alike, is always in Proportion to the Number of their Inhabitants, and the Abundance of their Wealth. Thoſe Nations that remain ſtill in their firſt State of Nature, and ſubſiſt by Hunting alone, are of all others the moſt thinly peopled. Paſturage, by increaſing the Suſtenance of Mankind, increaſes their Numbers. Agriculture, for the ſame Reaſon, ſtill further contributes to render a Country populous: And laſtly, Trade, by bartering Manufactures for Food, the Labour of the Hand for the Fruits of the Earth, will, to an inconceivabl Degree, ſuper-add Population. An increaſe of Opulence, as well as of People, attends an Increaſe of Trade; as England, and every other commercial Nation evinces; and therefore whatever facilitates our Trade, and has a Tendency to enlarge it, deſerves univerſal Encouragement. That Inland Navigations have a Tendency to facilitate and increaſe the Commerce, and conſequently to advance the Riches and Population of a Country, will evidently appear, from a due Attention to the following Particulars. The firſt and moſt obvious Effects of Inland Navigation, from whence the more remote Advantages chiefly ariſe, are, that it greatly diminiſhes the Price of Carriage, and opens eaſy Communications between the diſtant Parts of a Country, and from each of thoſe Parts to the Sea. That Country will always have a Superiority in Commerce, which can afford to ſell its Productions at the loweſt Price. They who can carry their Goods to Market at the leaſt Expence, can afford to ſell them the loweſt, and therefore may always have the Preference; and it is plain, that all thoſe Conſequences do in a great Meaſure depend upon the Cheapneſs of Carriage; raw Materials, Food, and Manufactures, being all affected by it. Theſe Communications by Water, alſo greatly contribute to the Benefit of the Merchants and Traders who reſide at the Ports where they terminate, by enabling them to export greater Quantities of Goods from thoſe Parts which lie at a Diſtance from the Sea, and to ſupply a much larger Space of Country with their Returns from abroad.

Theſe Navigations are alſo directly advantageous to the landed Gentlemen many Ways. They give diſtant Eſtates the Opportunity of an eaſy and cheap Communication with Towns and Seaports; and hereby enable the Proprietors or Farmers to bring their Products to Markets, from which their remote Situations formerly excluded them, in heavy and bulky Articles, ſuch as Corn, Timber, Iron, &c.

Ruſſia, France, Holland, England, and eſpecially China, furniſh ample Proofs of the unſpeakable Advantages of Inland Navigation. Had it not been for the Canal of Ladoga, the Inhabitants of Peterſburgh might have ſtarved for want of Proviſions and Commerce. France has received great Benefit from thoſe of Orleans and Briare, between the Countries watered by the Seine and the Loire; and alſo from the famous Canal of Languedoc. The States of Holland owe their very Exiſtence, as well as their Opulence and Power, to their numerous Canals: And to the ſame Cauſe it muſt in great Part be attributed, that China is ſo rich, plentiful, populous, and delightful a Country; and it is in a great Meaſure owing to the great Improvements of the Inland Navigations in England, that Manufactures, Commerce, and Agriculture, have arrived to ſuch great Perfection.

I will venture to point out two of the moſt neceſſary Works of the Kind in this Province, which if executed cannot fail of making this a rich, flouriſhing, populous, and delightful Country. Firſt to improve the Navigation of the Mohawk River, ſo as to make an eaſy Communication into the Lakes Oneyda and Ontario; and the other is to open a Communication from Hudſon's River to Lake Champlain. I will not only ſay it is practicable, but that they may be executed at ſuch a moderate Expence, as is not to be compared with the great Advantages reſulting from them to the Public in general, and to thoſe who are more immediately concerned in their Succeſs. Nature has done ſo much towards theſe Works, that there wants but little Art to compleat them, ſo as to be of general Uſe, not only to the commercial, but to the landed Intereſts; for were there eaſy Communications to thoſe remote Parts, there would ſoon be Villages, Towns, and even Cities built, where it is now, and muſt for Ages remain a Wilderneſs: It would enhance the Value of the Lands in thoſe back Countries ten fold: It would promote the Wealth, Strength, and Splendor of this Province; It would be leſs expoſed to expenſive and hazardous Delays; and perfectly ſecure in Time of War, from the Depredations of an Enemy: It will confirm and perpetuate the peculiar Bleſſings and Privileges of its Inhabitants;---the Proſpect is delightful:---Every patriotic Mind

will dwell upon it with Pleasure; and be employed in projecting Schemes to realize it in its whole Extent. To have the Means of Conveyance so greatly facilitated; the Price of Carriage so much diminished; Commerce extended; Estates greatly improved; Plenty widely diffused; and the Country in general rendered still more affluent, populous, and secure, are Considerations of such Weight, as cannot fail to interest all benevolent and Public-spirited Persons in the Success of such important Undertakings."

On the 10th Instant died at Stoney Brook, in New-Jersey, aged 77 Years, Mr. JAMES CLARK, a Man universally respected, and one of the first Settlers of these Parts.---He was a kind and loving Husband, a tender and indulgent Parent, a good Master, a useful and obliging Neighbour; and, to crown the whole, a just and honest Man.----

A Wit's a Feather, and a Chief a Rod,
An honest Man's the noblest Work of God.

The next Day his Remains were decently interred in Friends Burying Ground (of which Society he was a Member) attended by a numerous Concourse of People of all Denominations.

On the 29th ult. died at Kingwood, West New-Jersey, Mrs. ELIZABETH THATCHER, (Widow of BARTHOLOMEW THATCHER, late of the same Place) aged 87---She had 17 Children, 118 Grand-children, 133 Great Grand-children, and one Great Great Grand-child.

From St. Christophers we learn, that on the 16th of July, the following Men of War arrived there, in their Way to Jamaica, viz. Princess Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Captain Marshall, of 80 Guns; Boyne, Captain Burnet, of 70; Modeste, Captain Wheelock, 64; and Achilles, Captain Collins, of 60 Guns.----The Diana Frigate, Captain Onslow, of 32 Guns, and the Merlin Sloop, Captain Fotherington, of 16 Guns, which left England with the above Ships, were not then arrived.

Captain Johnson, from Jamaica, on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 30: 50, Long. 76: 10, spoke with Captain James Burk, in a Sloop from Rhode-Island, bound to St. Augustine, 13 Days out, all well.

Captain Conyngham, from Antigua, on the 7th Instant, in Lat. 33: 45, Long. 71: 30, spoke a Sloop, from St. Thomas's for New-York, out 7 Days; and the same day he spoke another Sloop from Jamaica, also for New-York, 20 Days out, but could not learn either of the Masters Names.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Harr, Smith, Allen, Richards, and Blackburn, at Barbados; and Captains Brown, and Young, at St. Eustatia.

The Members of the *American Philosophical Society*, are earnestly requested to attend at their *Hall*, at 7 o' Clock To-morrow Evening, on particular Business.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Greyhound, G. Catton, and Schooner Chance, S. Williams, from St. Eustatia. Brig Nancy, J. Ashmead, Barbados. Schooner Polly and Betsy, W. Wallace, and Sloop Bentham, J. Buck, North-Carolina. Brig Sally, S. Johnson, Jamaica. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Nevis. Sloop Betsy, R. Cranston, Hispaniola. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, from Rhode-Island.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Dove, J. Higgs, for St. Eustatia. Ship Concord, J. Voians, Bristol. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Manchester, St. Christophers. Schooner Rebecca, T. Armstrong, Barbados. Brig Paragon, J. Oliver, for Jamaica.*

CLEARED. *Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcom, and Ship Walworth, C. M'Causland, to Cork. Sloop Sally, J. Parker, Indian River. Ship Newry Packet, C. Robinson, Dublin. Sloop Charlotte, J. Lyle, New-York. Schooner Nancy, J. Hamilton, and Schooner Unity, W. Williams, N. Carolina. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, C. Bedlow, St. Croix. Schooner Polly, J. Parker, Maryland. Ship Morris, W. Ivory, Porto Rico. Sloop Chance, L. Hammond, Africa. Snow Charlotte, R. Curtis, Waterford.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 16th of August, at seven o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House,---A certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Fifth-street 17 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 153 feet 6 inches; late the estate of John Charington, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, late Sheriff, and to be sold by

August 1. JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 26th of August, at twelve o' clock, and to be struck off precisely at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Schrack, in Providence township, a certain tenement, and plantation, or tract of land, situate in Perkioming and Skippack townships, containing 153 acres and 30 perches, be the same more or less; bounded by Perkioming Creek, and lands of Abraham Sahler, Anthony Vanderslice, and others; late the estate of Goshen Shragen; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Imported in the last vessels from England, and to be sold by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his store, in Second-street, near Chestnut-street,

FINE and coarse Irish linen; brown and white Irish and Russia sheeting, dowlas; dyed and brown Russia drilling, toweling, huckaback, Russia and clouting diapers; diaper and damask table cloths; white hessen, ozenbrigs, checks, stripes, ticks, bed bunts, check handkerchiefs, cotton romals; book, jacconet, and humhum muslin; muslin handkerchiefs; cambricks, lawns, India calicoes, furniture chints, cottons, nankeens, thicksets, jeans, pillows, figured dimities, thread, worsted and yarn hose; Wiltons, saggathies, flannels, lastings, plush, worsted breeches pieces, cambletts, callimancoes, durants, tammies, Persian silk Mecklenburgs, silk mozeen, taffaty, ell wide striped Persians, half yard Persians, peelongs, flowered and plain modes, India bandanoes, black silk breeches pieces and hose, sewing silk, silk laces, silk knee garters, ribbons and ferrets, buckram, canvas, mohair, thread, buttons, worsted knee garters, collar velvet, black lace, bed lace, gartering tapes, horsewhips, worsted and leather gloves, fans, wax necklaces, chip hats, ivory and horn combs, playing cards, writing paper, packet and pound pins, glovers needles and silk, snuff boxes, buckles, scissars, razors, lancets, pen and cutteau knives, knives and forks, butchers, shoemakers and oyster knives, scythes, brass kettles, gunpowder, shot, wool and cotton cards, pipes, sixpenny nails, cinnamon, silver and Pinchbeck watches, and womens chaced watches, Scotch barley, and one hogshead of choice old Madeira wine.---As said *Wilson* is preparing to go to Europe, he will sell the above articles at very low rates.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, at the Wharff and Stores adjoining *Charles West*'s, near *Vine-street*,

A VARIERY of STAVES and HEADING, suitable for Exportation, where Merchants and others may be supplied on very reasonable Terms. Also a large Quantity of fine SALT, clean and good, to be disposed of at said Place, by Wholesale and Retail. The Cooper's Business is also carried on by me, as usual, and would take one or two sober Lads, as Apprentices. JOSEPH DRINKER.

N. B. Several Stores to be lett by him, at said Place. ¶

New-Castle county, August 7, 1771.

NOW confined in the Goal of said county, a certain WILLIAM WILEY, a young lad, who says he is a servant to ZACHARIAH NIEMAN, that lives about a mile from Philadelphia. Also a certain MARTIN M'ANALY, who says he is a servant to JOSEPH BILDERBANK, of New-Castle county, on Delaware. Likewise a certain MARGARET SMITH, that says she belongs to WILLIAM GODARD, of Philadelphia, and lives in Front-street, near Race-street. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their fees, by ROBERT MACK, Goaler. §

Pennsylvania ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY appointed to audit and settle the Public Accounts, will meet at the State-House, on the second Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, to attend that Business, and purpose to proceed on the same by Adjournments, from Day to Day, 'til the whole is finished. The several County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective Accounts prepared for Examination and Adjustment, at the Time and Place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accounts and Vouchers before the Tenth of the same Month, must expect the Committee will be under the Necessity of reporting such Neglects to the Assembly at their next meeting.

Dated August 10, 1771.

STRAYED or stolen, but supposed the latter, in the night between the 4th and 5th of this instant, from GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, of Goshen, in Chester county, a likely bay MARE, three years old last spring; she is full 14 hands high, has a full neck, a large blaze on her forehead, a snip on her nose, and has been trimmed about her head; trots altogether when out of hand, and paces a little when rid. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, if stolen, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Five Pounds reward for the thief, and Twenty Shillings for the mare, paid by

August 12, 1771. GEORGE ASHBRIDGE. †

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the 12th of September, at the house of DAVIS BEVAN, in CHESTER,

BEDS, bedding, chairs, tables, and all kinds of housholds furniture; a good horse and chair, a few tons of hay, and sundry other articles. Three months credit will be given, giving security, if required; and due attendance, by

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, deceased, are desired to pay their respective balances, as no further notice will be given. DAVIS BEVAN, THOMAS PEDRICK, Administrators. ¶

Newtown Square, Chester County, August 14, 1771.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

THE noted House and Store, formerly occupied by JAMES MECAN, right opposite the Square Tavern, supposed to be as public a Place for a Store as any in the County. For further particulars Enquire of JOHN JARVIS, at the Square. ¶

Chester, July 30, 1771.

WAS committed to my Custody, a certain Negroe Man, named PEREW, who acknowledges himself to be the Slave of JACOB BECK, of Strasburgh township, in Lancaster county. His said Master is therefore requested to come or send for the said Negroe, pay charges, and take him away.

JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday, the 4th instant, a certain person came to my house, and hired a horse, to go about 12 miles, and to return the same day, but has not since been heard of, he is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a brown complexion, dark hair, tied behind, his dress uncertain. The horse is a brown poney, about 12 hands and a half high, trots regular, a star in his forehead, and his hind feet white, long mane and tail, with some hair rubbed off the near buttock, about 7 years old, with a new kirbed double reined bridle, a saddle with new stirrup leathers, new crupper, blue saddle cloth, and blue fringed housings. Whoever takes up the said man and horse, and secures them, so that the owner may have his horse, and the man be brought to justice, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM WISTON.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE and LOT, conveniently accomplished for the keeping of a store, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, and province of West New-Jersey, in the town of Berkley, lying on the great road leading from Cohansey and Salem to Philadelphia, and near to navigable water, in a populous part of the country, and very convenient place for said business, 14 miles from thence to Cooper's ferry.

Also to be LETT, a house and lot in said town, suitable and very convenient for a blacksmith. Any person or persons inclining to rent both or either of said premises, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber for particulars, on said premises. JOSHUA PAUL. ¶

WANTED immediately, 500 cedar poles, 8 feet long, or 250, of 16 feet long; the butt ends not less in circumference than 6 inches, if they are 7 inches the better; the little branches may be left on about half an inch long; the poles should be straight. Any person that can furnish the above, on the lowest terms, are desired to apply to JOSEPH OGDEN, Tavern-keeper at the Cross Keys, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

Likewise to buy the times of a good Shoemaker, and Stonemason, to go into a pleasant part of the country immediately. Apply as above.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Heidleberg township, Berks county, on the 8th of this instant August, a black mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, trots, is branded on the near buttock F M; the near hind foot is white from the hoof to the first joint. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, and if the thief secured in any goal, FORTY SHILLINGS, over and above the before-mentioned sum, paid by JOHN PHILIP FILTZMAYER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 142 acres, situate in Springfield, Chester county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, in a pleasant healthy part of the country, now in the tenure of Walter Roberts; the soil is very good, both for corn and pasture, near two thirds cleared, the remainder is well timbered; about 12 acres of meadow ground, which may be compleatly watered at a small expence. The purchaser may have several years credit for the greatest part of the money, giving security, and paying interest. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, at his store, opposite the Old Ferry-house, in Water-street, Philadelphia; where he continues to sell a variety of West-India goods, as usual.

August, 13, 1771. JAMES CARTER. ¶

Baltimore, July 23, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last night from Mrs. ENSOR's Quarter, Gunpowder Forest, an English Convict Servant Man, named JOHN CHAFFY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, but a remarkable coward, wore his own hair, of a yellowish colour, tied behind, has a down look, and took with him an old felt hat, green cotton jacket, two good ozenbrigs shirts, three pair of bempen roll trowsers, two pair of old shoes, with a pair of strong open work brass buckles. He likewise took with him a small BLACK HORSE four years old, well made, carries a high head, with a short switch tail. Whoever takes up and secures the said Man and Horse, so that the owner gets them again, shall have, if 20 miles from home, THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 40 miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, or THREE POUNDS for the Man, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the Horse, paid by NATHAN GRIFFITH. ¶

*** READY MONEY for any Quantity of BROWN PAPER, is given by DAVID HALL, at the *New Printing-Office*, in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, August 13, 1771.

RUN away from the subscribers, on the 4th instant in the morning, two servant lads, from Bristol, about 15 or 16 years of age, one named *John Lascomb*, a well set lad, sandy hair, and much freckled; had on, and took with him, 2 check and 2 white shirts, 2 red striped linen jackets and trowsers, and a green coat, with good shoes, stockings, and hat. The other, named *John West*, rather small of his age, light coloured hair, smooth faced; had on, and took with him, a green jacket, lined with flannel, 2 dowlas shirts, 2 pair of trowsers, 2 pair of yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles, and a hat. Whoever takes them up, and secures them, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall have *Forty Shillings* reward, or *Twenty Shillings* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH MORRIS, JAMES WHARTON.

JOHN ELLIOTT, junior,

Is removed to the house where Jacob Shoemaker, junior, lately dwelt, between the signs of the Indian King and White Horse, in Market-street; where he continues to carry on the business of BRUSH-MAKING, and has to sell, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BRUSHES,

AMONGST which are tooth, buckle, plate and comb-brushes, painters tools and pencils.----He has also for sale, shaving-boxes, with brushes, Castile soap, Russia bristles, ditto for shoemakers, red basil skins, brass wire, seine twine, bellows, tea-chests, mahogony waiters,

LOOKING-GLASSES, and WINDOW-GLASS, of various sizes, glass for clock-faces and pictures, putty, linseed oil, an assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, &c. viz. white, red and black lead, magnes, bar lead, ivory and lamp-black, Venetian red, powder and stone oaker, Spanish brown and white, umber, verdigrease, vermilion, Prussian blue, India red, Dutch pink, brown and yellow ditto, yellow orpiment, king's yellow, flake white, shallac, drop lake, carmine, litharge smalt, leaf gold, Dutch metal, varnish, spirits of turpentine, white, red and black chalk, black lead pencils, brimstone, allom, madder, indigo, copperas, glue, isinglass, salt-petre, sagoe, pearl barley, annisseed, carraway seed, sweet oil; Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, James's fever powders, Bateman's drops, Squire's, Frauncis's, Bostock's and Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Betton's British oil, Turlington's balsam, Hungary water, paralitic liniment, bathing spirits, ivory and pewter syringes, glister pipes, oil cloth; and an assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

N. B. *He gives ready money for hogs Bristles and horse hair, weavers woollen and linen thrums.* 6 W.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Cecil County, near Elk Meeting-House, on Wednesday night, the 16th of July last, a likely black mare, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, shod before, thin mane, and switch tail, branded on the near buttock AB. She has likewise a remarkable ring of white hairs round the pasture of one of her fore feet, as if formerly cut by a Hopple. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, if stolen, so that the Owner may have the Mare again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward; but for the mare only *Twenty Shillings*, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LAWSON. § 4 W.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On the premises, on Friday, the 27th of September ensuing,

A VALUABLE plantation, whereon John Debow now dwells, late the property of Frederick Debow, deceased, lying in Lower Freehold, about 5 miles from Monmouth Court-house, and 2 from John Creag's mills, containing 300 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared; the land is esteemed excellent for grain; a very good orchard, meadow, dwelling-house, frame-barn, and other out-houses thereon: A good title will be made, and easy payments allowed to the purchaser.---Possession will be given on the 1st of March next. The terms will be published on the day of sale, where due attendance will be given, by MATTHIAS MOUNT, Executor. ¶

For the CURE of the BLOODY-FLUX.

AS the time is now coming on when that most dreadful disease generally rages, Doctor PATRICK WILSON *thinks it his indispensible duty to offer to the public his Grand Restorative Balsam, as a sure and certain cure for all kinds of Fluxes, the black only excepted, and even that it always relieves, and often cures; the Doctor imagines he is not under the necessity to blazon out the virtues of his medicine, nor of inserting the names of people cured, as great numbers in this city, and the adjacent provinces of New-Jersey and Maryland, have experienced its healing effects; lucre is not his motive, the happiness of the Doctor's fellow-creatures is his chief inducement, and that it may be of the most extensive benefit to mankind (the poorer sort especially) he sells it at Five Shillings a bottle, with directions, and has appointed Gentlemen to sell it in the following places; in Burlington, by Mr. Isaac Collins, printer; Trenton, by Mr. Chambers, merchant; by Mr. Stratton, sadler, near Cohansey; in Wilmington, by Mr. James Adams, printer; Mr. M'Dormand, merchant, in Dover; Lancaster, by Mr. William Bell, merchant; Fogg's-Manor, by Mr. David Ramsey; in Philadelphia, by the Doctor himself, at his house, near the New-market; and, by Mr. Falconer, tobacconist, in Market-street.----The Doctor, from the experience of more than 20 years practice, cures and gives great relief in all kinds of coughs and consumptions.* ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER;

IS expected to sail in about four weeks, being compleatly fitted with accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to DORSEY and CRESSON, WOOLMAN and PUSEY, or said MASTER on board, at Clifford's wharff. Choice RICE to be sold, enquire as above. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, about the 5th of May last, out of the shop of GABRIEL LEWYN, Goldsmith and Jeweller, in Baltimore-Town, by a person unknown, an Ingot of Gold, weighing about 5 ounces, thick in the middle, and narrow towards each end, and between 5 and 6 inches long. All Goldsmiths, Jewellers and others, are desired to stop it, if it, or any part of it, should be offered for sale, or bartered, &c. and give immediate intelligence, so that the right owner may recover it, and he or they shall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid by Mr. Edmond Milne, Goldsmith, in Philadelphia, or Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

Land-Office, Philadelphia, August 6, 1771.

THOSE Persons who were to attend for Hearings at the LAND-OFFICE, on the last Monday in this Month, need not appear, as no Business of that Kind will be done till the Arrival of the Governor. JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, at the request of several of the MEMBERS, are desired to meet, on Saturday, the 7th day of September next, in the State-House, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, to consider of the expediency of purchasing a lot whereon to build a Library, and of passing a law empowering the Directors to execute the same.

And as the number at their late meeting was insufficient to do business, it is hoped the members in general will be punctual in attending, as thereby the sense of the company may be more certainly known in regard to the measure proposed; and a disappointment by means of there not being one fourth of the members met (as required by law) prevented.

By Order of the Directors,

August 8, 1771. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Secretary.

Lately published an AMERICAN EDITION complete in three volumes octavo, and may now be purchased from

ROBERT BELL, BOOKSELLER,

(At the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia)

Neatly bound in calf and lettered, price only Four Dollars and one fourth of a Dollar-----Or the three volumes sewed in blue boards, at the small prie eof Three Dollars, although the British edition is sold at Fifteen Dollars,

ROBERTSON'S exalted HISTORY of CHARLES the FIFTH, EMPEROR of GERMANY; and of all the kingdoms and states in Europe, during his age.---To which is prefixed a view of the progress of society in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman Empire, to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Confirmed by historical proofs and illustrations.

*** Nobleness of sentiment, perspicuity of reasoning, sublimity of style, and elegance of composition; with illustrious instruction, judiciously diffused throughout this literary performance, hath established its reputation equal, if not superior to the most celebrated modern productions in the historical world.----

Printed PROPOSALS, with SPECIMENS, and Conditions annexed, for reprinting the following books by subscription, may be seen at all the great towns in America.

HUME'S elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in eight volumes octavo, *at One Dollar each volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole sett, although the quarto edition is sold at Thirty Dollars.*

BLACKSTONE'S splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in four volumes royal octavo, page for page with the British edition, *at Two Dollars each volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole sett, although the British edition is sold at Twenty-six Dollars.* ALSO,

FERGUSON'S celebrated ESSAY on the HISTOY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in one volume octavo, *at One Dollar, although the British edition is sold at Four Dollars.*

TO THE AMERICAN WORLD.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an easy and advantageous opportunity of effectually establishing literary manufactures in the British colonies, at moderate prices, calculated for this meridian, the establishment of which will absolutely and eventually produce mental improvement, and commercial expansion, with the additional recommendation of positively saving Thousands of Pounds to and among the inhabitants of the British empire in America. Thus the importation of 1000 setts of Blackstone's Commentaries, manufactured in Europe, at 10 £ per sett, is sending very near 10,000 £ across the great Atlantic ocean. Whereas 1000 setts manufactured in America, and sold at the small price of 3 £ per sett, is an actual saving of 7000 £ to the purchasers, and the identical 3000 £. which is laid out for our own manufactures, is still retained in the country, being distributed to manufacturers and traders, whose residence upon the continent, of course causeth the money to circulate from neighbour to neighbour, and by this circulation in America, there is a great probability of its revolving to the hands from which it originally migrated.

American Gentlemen or Ladies who, at this juncture, retain any degree of that ancient and noble, but now almost exploded affection denominated patriotism, and are now pleased to exemplify it by extending with celerity and alacrity their auspicious patronage, through the cheap mode of reposing their names and residences *(no money expected till the delivery of an equivalent)* with any Bookseller or Printer on the continent, as intentional purchasers of any of the literary works now in contemplation to be reprinted by subscription in America----will render an essential service to the community, by encouraging native manufactures---- and therefore deserve to be had in grateful remembrance---by their country---by posterity---and by their much obliged, humble servant, the publisher--- BOBERT BELL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Hume, Blackstone, and Ferguson, are received by said Bell, at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia; and by the Booksellers and Printers in America.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber's plantation, about ten miles from Baltimore-Town, 2 convict servants, viz. DAVID TOOLE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well set fellow, has dark black hair, grey eyes, has a fresh ruddy complexion, an Irishman, but doth not talk much on that dialect; he had on, and took with him, an old fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs shirt, crocus trowsers, felt hat, and half worn shoes. JOHN ROBERTSON, an English convict boy, about 4 feet high, and about 14 or 15 years old, has dark black hair, black eyes, and a good complexion; he is a very smart talkative boy, has a good voice, and is fond of singing; he can read and write pretty well, he has had both his legs broke by a cart, which occasions them to be somewhat crooked; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs shirt, felt hat, a good blue coat, brown holland jacket, and blue breeches: They may not be dressed as is described, as they took sundry clothes with them, viz. a half worn gold laced hat, which has a very narrow brim, a redish Wilton coat, with pockets in the skirts, a check shirt, and striped holland trowsers, an old blue under jacket, old white shirt, and a new white ditto, 8 pair of thread stockings, and one pair of worsted ribbed ditto; the boy has a pair of boots. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken above 20 miles from home, if out of the county Forty Shillings, and if out of the province Three Pounds, for each, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 25, 1771. JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Colerain township, Lancaster county, on the 29th of July last, an Irish servant boy, named JOHN FINSLEY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a thin visage, has a sly look, with brownish black thin straight hair, about two inches long before, walks pretty straight, is light made, he smokes tobacco, is given much to drink, and swears hard when drunk, speaks pretty good English, and is a diaper weaver by trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a half worn wool hat, bound with black tape, a light grey Bath rug coat, and waistcoat, trimmed with tape, and another waistcoat, fore parts of the same, made without tape, the back parts of another kind, all quite new, velveret breeches, with two blue buttons on the waistband, one check shirt, two white, one daubed with pitch in the ship, one pair of long breeches trowsers, ill made, bagged behind, with an open spear, a pair of light coloured ribbed worsted stockings, strong Irish shoes, with large square copper buckles, and a pair of plain plated oval knee buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and conveys him to any goal, or brings him to JOSEPH MILLER, storekeeper, in Octarara, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN KERR.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, on the 28th day of July last, a Negroe man, named NERO, about 22 years of age, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a castor hat, a tow shirt, and old tow trowsers, patched on the knees; as he took no other cloathing with him, it is supposed he may steal victuals and cloathing, and travel mostly by night, to keep himself from being apprehended. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, and secures him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JACOB PECK, ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 10th of this instant July from the Subscriber, living in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, near Newark, a chestnut sorrel Horse, about 14 Hands high, round and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, has bad the Fistula, is remarkably hard to catch, and when caught, is apt to throw the Rider, shod before, paces and trots, and much white in his Face. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

July 27, 1771. § ANDREW FISHER.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Germantown,

A TWO story stone messuage or house, of 32 feet square, with a lot of land, of 80 feet front, and 48 perches deep, thereto belonging, situate on one of the most convenient places for business or pleasure, facing the Germantown Market-place, and having also a barn, a kitchen and out-houses, with a fine garden, a thriving orchard, and a well of excellent water thereon. Likewise to be sold, about 23 acres and a half of woodland and meadow ground, in the upper part of Germantown, adjoining Roxborough Line, the woodland part being very well timbered, and the meadow ground well watered. For further information, and terms of sale, enquire of the owner,

¶ CHRISTOPHER MENG.

Bedford, June 21, 1771.

WAS committed to the goal of Bedford county, the first day of May last, two runaway servant men, one of them named JOHN CRAIN, an Hibernian born, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. The other named GEORGE CARR, a Yorkshireman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, who say they belong to William Randall and Beale Randall, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Their masters are desired to come and pay their prison fees, and advertisement money, agreeable to their advertisement of the 21st of April last, otherwise they will be sold to pay the same, by

¶ JAMES M'CASHLAN, Goaler.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named Nicholas Miles, a chunky fellow, bluff faced. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by JAMES GIBSON. ¶

Eighth Month 3, 1771.

CAME this morning to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Williston, Chester county, a large brown HORSE, about 14 or 15 hands high, a large blaze down his forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, and a short switch tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ WILLIAM GARRETT, junior.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of this instant August, from the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, a servant man, named Hugh M'Donald, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, black hair, and large black beard, bow legged, was born in Ireland, and speaks with the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old bound felt hat, a check shirt, Russia trowsers, a pair of old pumps, with straps, but no buckles; took with him, a pair of old buckskin breeches, two old brown jackets, one whereof without sleeves, and he may have stolen other clothes, as he has been seen with a bundle on his back. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ARCHIBALD THOMSON.

WAS left, and is now, in the custody of the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, a black HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, 8 or 9 years old; the said horse is supposed to have been stolen, by one who calls himself Andrew Mason, who says he lately lived at Kensington, near Philadelphia. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, by

July 31, 1771. WILLIAM MORRIS. §

Said Mason has since been committed to Bucks county goal.

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS,

With suitable Trimmings, lately imported, and to be sold, at the very lowest Rates, by

OWEN BIDDLE,

At his Store, next Door to Caleb and Amos Foulkes Store, near the Corner of Fourth-street, in Market-street. Also,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the present Season. 8 *W.*

Haverford, July 27, 1771.

Chester, ss. THE Retailers of spirituous Liquors, made exciseable by an Act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, are hereby requested to be punctual in paying their several Arrears of Duty thereon (in our own Bills of Credit, as the Money is to be immediately destroyed) next Court, at Chester, and make their Entries according to Law; for which Service I shall attend at the House of Davis Bevan, the first three Days of the Court. ¶ CHARLES HUMPHREYS, *Collector.*

PHILADELPHIA, ss. *July 29, 1771.*

ALL Persons indebted to JOSEPH STRETCH, Esq; deceased, the late Collector of Excise, are once more desired to be speedy in the Discharge of their respective Accounts, as are those likewise that are indebted to me, the Subscriber, that I may be the better enabled to settle with the Committee of Accounts. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector. ¶

LOST, on Saturday, the 8th of June, between the Coffee-House and Bristol, a Gold-headed Walking CANE, had a black Silk String to it, and the Letters E. B. engraved on the Head. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to me, shall be well rewarded. WILLIAM POLLARD. ¶

Philadelphia, July 25, 1771.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Strawberry-Alley, an apprentice lad, named NAZARETH FREELAND, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a well-set fellow, has clumsey legs, and walks lame, occasioned by his thigh being broke when young, has dark bushy hair, which he generally wears tied, is of a swarthy complexion, was born in Mushmelion Hundred, Kent County, by trade a taylor: Had on, and took with him, a good beaver hat, brown cloth coat, with yellow metal buttons; one nankeen, and one crimson cloth waistcoat; fustian breeches, with yellow metal buttons; thread stockings, good shoes, with plain Pinchbeck buckles in them; he has also one white and 2 check shirts. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me STEPHEN PHIPPS. ¶

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby forwarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Baltimore county, May 9, 1771.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber's plantation, near Northampton Iron-works, two convict servant men, viz. JOHN PELL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well made fellow, has black hair, grey eyes, and a down look; had on, and took with him, a fearnought jacket, cotton under ditto, ozenbrigs shirt, hempen role trowsers, old shoes, and old felt hat. JOHN MARSH, about 5 feet 5 inches high, a well set fellow, has black hair, dark eyes, and is very talkative; had on, when he went away, a fearnought jacket, cotton under ditto, crocus trowsers, ozenbrigs shirts, old shoes, and felt hat; they also took with them a castor hat about half worn. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have Three Pounds for each, if taken in the province, if out of the province, the above reward of Forty Dollars, or in proportion for either of them, paid by JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY. ‖ 8 *W.*

GEORGE FENNER,

At his store, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, HAS for sale, a large quantity of GOODS, suitable for the season; consisting chiefly of English printed cottons, calicoes and linens, of the finest colours and most elegant patterns, from 2s. to 6s. per yard; chints lawns; long lawns; clear lawns; 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yard wide Irish linens; Scotch linens; clouting diaper; table cloths; Russia drilling; Irish sheeting; ozenbrigs, of different qualities; twilled sacking; printed lawn and check handkerchiefs; threads, of all sorts; writing paper; mens fine castor hats, and many other articles.---Also very neat printing types, colours, &c. for marking linen, books, or parchment; which will stand washing and boiling, and are in universal use in London.

N. B. The above goods being purchased with ready money, he will sell them for cash as low as any store in America.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CONCORD,

JOSEPH VOLANS, Master;

EXPECTED to sail in about three weeks, having a considerable part of her cargoe engaged. She is a good ship, well fitted, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to said Master on board at their Wharff.

N. B. Some likely servants were imported in said ship, whose times are to be disposed of, one of them a good House-carpenter.

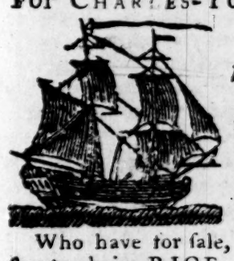
For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The Brig FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, *Master;*

BEING conveniently and purposely provided with genteel accommodations for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to said Master, at his house in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joseph Sims's wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store, on said wharff, who has for sale, just imported in said brig, a quantity of RICE, and dried JAMAICA HIDES. *July 30, 1771.* ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA,



The BRICANTINE

PRINCE of WALES,

WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER;

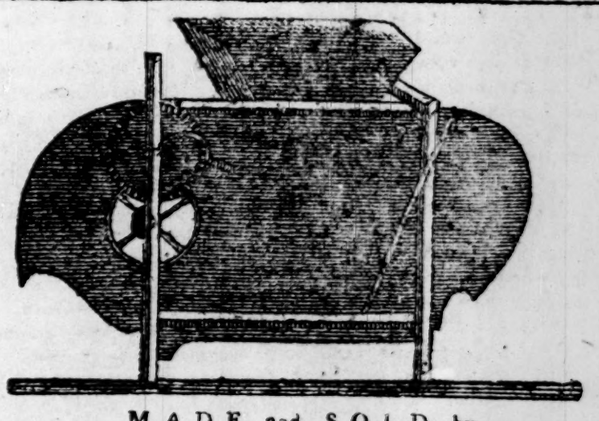
Will sail with all convenient speed, having great part of her cargoe ready to go on board, and extraordinary accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to MASON and HARTLEY, or said Master on board, near Arch-street wharff.

Who have for sale, at their store in Water-street, near Arch-street, choice RICE, also an assortment of European and East-India GOODS, on the most reasonable terms. ¶

Providence, Eighth-month 3, 1771.

ON the 31st day of this instant August, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, by public vendue, THREE several pieces or parcels of LAND; the first situate in the township of Nether Providence, in Chester county, adjoining to, and lying on, the east side of Providence road, about two miles from Chester-Town, and within half a mile of a landing on Ridley-creek, containing about 97 acres of very good land, about one half thereof cleared, which is as good for wheat or any other grain as any in the neighbourhood, the other half excellent good woodland, well timbered. The second piece, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Chester, on the south side of Ridley-creek, and on the west side of the great road leading to Chester, said to contain about four acres and a half, be the same more or less, being all woodland, and well timbered. The third, being a good piece of meadow ground, situate in the township of Ridley, about 2 miles distant from the first described tract, near the mouth of Crum-creek, containing in the whole upwards of 8 acres and a half, about 5 acres whereof are good drained marsh meadow, in tolerable good order, producing a large quantity of good grass; also upwards of two acres of upland, adjoining the upper end of the said marsh, which by mud with small cost may be made excellent clover meadow, and likewise about one acre and a half of cripple and muds or flats, lying between the bank and the river Delaware: The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, and to view the premises before the day of sale, may, by applying to Reuben Roberts, living near the same, see the plan of the whole, and be informed in every particular relating thereto; being part of the real estate of John Sharpless, late of Nether Providence, deceased; taken at the valuation, by the subscriber, and to be sold for the use of the heirs; where due attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by REUBEN ROBERTS.

N. B. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon. ¶ 7/6.

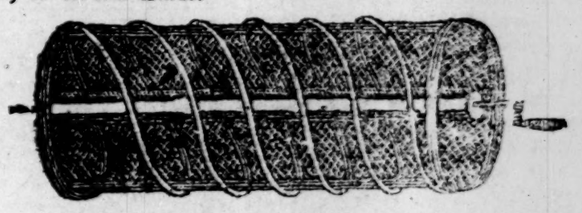


MADE and SOLD by

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his house, in Third-street, a few doors above Arch-street, Philadelphia, the following ARTICLES, which he will warrant to be good in quality, viz.

DUTCH FANS, upon different constructions; ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat or flaxseed, and small bolts for cleaning Indian corn meal; standing shoe or shoot screens; wire sieves and riddles, of different degrees of fineness; short cloths for millers; various kinds of wire work, twilled or plain; and boxes with knives for cutting of straw, of several kinds.



Seventh Month 26th, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH GARRATT, late, of the Township of Goshen, (deceased) by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble. And all that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be paid by JAMES GARRATT, and JOSEPH GARRATT, Executors. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*